

RUT

Ru'tick. *adj.* [*rusticus*, Lat.]

1. Rural; country.

By Lelius willing missing was the odds of the Iberian side, and continued so in the next by the excellent running of a knight, though fostered so by the mules, as many times the very *rustick* people left both their delights and profits to harken to his songs. *Sidney, b. ii.*

2. Rude; untaught; inelegant.

An ignorant clown cannot learn fine language or a courtly behaviour, when his *rustick* airs have grown up with him till the age of forty. *Watts's Logick.*

3. Brutal; savage.

My soul foreboded I should find the bow'r
Of some fell monster, fierce with barb'rous pow'r;
Some *rustick* wretch, who liv'd in heav'n's despite,
Contemning laws, and trampling on the right. *Pope.*

4. Artless; honest; simple.

5. Plain; unadorned.

An altar flood, *rustick*, of grassy ford. *Milton.*
With unguents smooth the polish'd marble shone,
Where ancient Neleus sat, a *rustick* throne. *Pope.*

Ru'tick. *n. f.* A clown; a swain; an inhabitant of the country.

As nothing is so rude and insolent as a wealthy *rustick*, all this his kindness is overlooked, and his person most unworthily rail'd at. *South.*

Ru'tiness. *n. f.* [from *rusty*.] The state of being rusty.

To Ru'tile. *v. n.* [from *rust*.] To make a low continued rattle; to make a quick succession of small noises.

Let not the creaking of shoes, nor the rustling of silks, betray thy poor heart to woman. *Shakep. King Lear.*

He is coming; I hear the straw rustle. *Shakep.*

This life

Is nobler than attending for a check;

Richer, than doing nothing for a bauble;

Prouder, than rustling in unpaid-for silk. *Shakep.*

Thick swarm'd, both on the ground, and in the air

Brush'd with the hills of rustling wings. *Milton.*

As when we see the winged winds engage,

Rustling from ev'ry quarter of the sky,

North, East, and West, in airy swiftness vy. *Granville.*

All begin the attack;

Fans clap, silks rustle, and tough whalebones crack. *Pope.*

Not less their number than the milk-white swans,

That o'er the winding of Cyaster's springs,

Stretch their long necks, and clap their rustling wings. *Po.*

Ru'try. *adj.* [from *rust*.]

1. Covered with rust; infected with rust.

After a long calm of peace, he was left engaged in a war with a rusty sword and empty purse. *Howell.*

Part four the rusty shields with seam, and part

New grind the blunted ax. *Dryden's Æneis.*

2. Impaired by inactivity.

Hector, in his dull and long continued truce,

Is rusty grown. *Shakep. Troilus and Cressida.*

To Ru't. *v. n.* [from *rust*, Fr.] To desire to come together. Used of deer.

Ru't. *n. f.* [from *rust*, Fr.]

1. Copulation of deer.

The time of going to *rust* of deer is in September; for that they need the whole summer's feed to make them fit for generation: and if rain come about the middle of September, they go to *rust* somewhat the sooner. *Bacon.*

RYE

The ground hereof was the observation of this part in deer

after immoderate venery, and about the end of their *rut*. *Bro.*

2. [Route, Fr.] The track of a cart wheel.

RUTH. *n. f.* [from *rua*.] Mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow

for the misery of another.

The Britons, by Maximilian laid way

With wretched miseries and woful *rut*, *Fa. Queen.*

Were to those Pagans made an open prey. *Fairfax.*

All *rut*, compassion, mercy he forgot.

She fair, he full of bashfulness and truth

Low'd much, hop'd little, and desired nought;

He durst not speak, by suit to purchase *rut*. *Fairfax.*

The better part with Mary and with Ruth

Chosen thou hast; and they that overween,

And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen,

No anger find in thee, but pity and *rut*. *Milton.*

RUTHFUL. *adj.* [*rut* and *full*.] Rucful; woful; sorrowful.

The inhabitants seldom take a *rut*ful and reaving experience of those harms, which infectious diseases carry with them.

RUTHFULLY. *adv.* [from *rut*ful.]

1. Wofully; sadly.

The flower of horse and foot, lost by the valour of the enemy, *rut*fully perished. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*

2. Sorrowfully; mournfully.

Help me, ye baneful birds, whose shrieking found

Is sign of dreary death, my deadly cries

Most *rut*fully to tune. *Spenser's Pastoral.*

3. Wofully. In irony.

By this Minerva's friend bereft

Oileades of that rich bowl, and left his lips, nose, eyes

*Rut*fully smear'd. *Chapman's Uliad.*

RUTHLESS. *adj.* [from *rut*.] Cruel; pitiless; uncompassionate; barbarous.

What is Edward but a *rut*less sea?

What Clarence but a quicksand of deceit? *Shakep.*

The *rut*less flint doth cut my tender feet;

And when I start, the cruel people laugh. *Shakep.*

His archers circle me; my reins they wound,

And *rut*less shed my gall upon the ground. *Sandys.*

Their rage the hostile powers restrain,

All but the *rut*less monarch of the main. *Pope.*

To *rut*less deeds, blind rage, and fell revenge,

Their fervid spirits fires. *Thomson's Summer.*

RUTHLESSNESS. *n. f.* [from *rut*less.] Want of pity.

RUTHLESSLY. *adv.* [from *rut*less.] Without pity; cruelly; barbarously.

RUTIER. *n. f.* [*rouitiere*, Fr.] A direction of the road or course at sea.

RUTISH. *adj.* [from *rut*.] Wanton; libidinous; salacious; lustful; lecherous.

That is an advertisement to one Diana, to take heed of the allurements of count Rouillon, a foolish idle boy; but see all that very *rut*ish. *Shakep. All's well that ends well.*

RYE. *n. f.* [ryze, Saxon.]

1. A coarse kind of bread corn.

Between the acres of the rye,

These pretty country folks would lye. *Shakep.*

Rye is more acrid, laxative, and less nourishing than wheat. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. A disease in a hawk.

RYE GRASS. *n. f.* A kind of strong grass.

Some few *ryegrass* with the corn at Michaelmas. *Mortimer.*



S.

SAB

S. Has in English the same hissing sound as in other languages, and unhappily prevails in so many of our words that it produces in the ear of a foreigner a continued sibilant.

In the beginning of words it has invariably its natural and genuine sound: in the middle it is sometimes uttered with a stronger appulse of the tongue to the palate, like *s*; as *rose, refect, rosy, offer, nescit, resident, busy, business*. It sometimes keeps its natural sound; as *lose, designation*; for which I know not whether any rules can be given.

In the end of monosyllables it is sometimes *s*, as in *this*; and sometimes *z*, as in *at, has*; and generally where *s* stands in verbs for *th*, as *give*. It seems to be established as a rule, that no noun singular should end with *s* single: therefore in words written with diphthongs, and naturally long, an *e* is nevertheless added at the end, as *goose, house*; and where the syllable is short the *s* is doubled, and was once *ss*, as *ass*, anciently *asse*; *wilderness*, anciently *wildernesse*; *distress*, anciently *distresse*.

SABAOTH. *n. f.* [An Hebrew word signifying *rest*; *sabbat*, French; *sabatum*, Latin.]

1. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them established among Christians for public worship; the seventh day set apart from works of labour to be employed in piety. Holy Lord God of *sabbath*. *Common Prayer.*

I purpose,

And by our holy *sabbath* have I sworn,

To have the due and forfeit of my bond. *Shakepeare.*

Glad we return'd up to the coasts of light,

Ere *sabbath* ev'ning. *Milton.*

Here ev'ry day was *sabbath*: only free

From hours of pray'r, for hours of charity,

Such as the Jews from servile toil release,

Where works of mercy were a part of rest:

Such as blest angels exercise above,

Vary'd with sacred hymns and acts of love;

Such *sabbaths* as that one the now enjoys,

Ev'n that perpetual one, which the employs:

For such vicissitudes in heav'n there are,

In praise alternate, and alternate pray'r. *Dryden.*

2. Interruption of pain or sorrow; time of rest.

Never any *sabbath* of release

Could free his travels and afflictions deep. *Daniel's C. War.*

Nor can his blest soul look down from heav'n,

Or break th' eternal *sabbath* of his rest,

To see her miseries on earth. *Dryden.*

Peaceful sleep out the *sabbath* of the tomb,

And wake to raptures in a life to come. *Pope.*

SA'BATHBREAKER. *n. f.* [*sabbath* and *break*.] Violator of the *sabbath* by labour or wickedness.

The usurer is the greatest *sabbath*breaker, because his plough goeth every Sunday. *Bacon's Essays.*

SABBA'TICAL. *adj.* [*sabbaticus*, Lat. *sabbaticus*, Fr. from *sabbath*.] Resembling the *sabbath*; enjoying or bringing intermission of labour.

The appointment and observance of the *sabbatical* year, and after the seventh *sabbatical* year, a year of jubilee, is a circumstance of great moment. *Forster.*

SA'BATHISM. *n. f.* [from *sabbatum*, Latin.] Observance of the *sabbath* superstitiously rigid.

SA'BINE. *n. f.* [*sabina*, Fr. *sabina*, Latin.] A plant.

Sabine or *favus* will make fine hedges, and may be brought into any form by clipping, much beyond any of the sorts of trees commonly made use of for that purpose. *Mortimer.*

SA'BLE. *n. f.* [*sabella*, Latin.] Fur.

Sable is worn of great personages, and brought out of Russia, being the fur of a little beast of that name, esteemed for the perfectness of the colour of the hairs, which are very black.

Hence *sable*, in heraldry, signifies the black colour in gentile arms. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

Furiously running in upon him, with tumultuous speech, he violently rought from his head his rich cap of *sables*. *Knolles.*

The peacocks plumes thy tackle must not fail,

Nor the dear purchase of the *sable*'s tail. *Gay.*

SA'BLE. *adj.* [Fr.] Black. A word used by heralds and poets.

SAC

By this the drooping daylight 'gan to fade,
And yield his room to sad succeeding night,
Who with her *sable* mantle 'gan to shade
The face of earth, and ways of living wight. *Fairy Queen.*

With him inthron'd

Sat *sable* vested night, eldest of things.

The comfort of his reign. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

They soon begin that tragick play,

And with their smoaky cannons banish day:

Night, horror, slaughter, with confusion meet,

And in their *sable* arms embrace the fleet. *Waller.*

Adorning first the genius of the place,

And night, and all the stars that gild her *sable* throne. *Dryd.*

SA'BLE. *n. f.* [French.]

1. A sandpit. *Bailey.*

2. [In carpentry.] A piece of timber as long, but not so thick, as a beam. *Bailey.*

SA'BRE. *n. f.* [*fabre*, French; I suppose, of Turkish original.]

A cymetar; a short sword with a convex edge; a faulchion.

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms;

Keen be my *fabre*, and of proof my arms;

I ask no other blessing of my stars,

No prize but fame, no mistress but the wars. *Dryden.*

Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own *fabre* gave,

In the vile habit of a village slave,

The foe deceiv'd. *Pope's Odyssey.*

SABULOUSITY. *n. f.* [from *sabulosus*.] Grittiness; sandiness.

SABULOUS. *adj.* [*sabulum*, Latin.] Gritty; sandy.

SACCA'DE. *n. f.* [French.] A violent check the rider gives

his horse, by drawing both the reins very suddenly: a correction used when the horse bears heavy on the hand. *Bailey.*

SA'CCARINE. *adj.* [*saccharum*, Latin.] Having the taste or any other of the chief qualities of sugar.

Manna is an essential *saccharine* salt, sweating from the leaves of most plants. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

SACERDOTAL. *adj.* [*sacerdotalis*, Latin.] Priestly; belonging to the priesthood.

They have several offices and prayers, especially for the dead, in which functions they use *sacerdotal* garments. *Stillingfi.*

He fell violently upon me, without respect to my *sacerdotal* orders. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

If ample powers, granted by the rulers of this world, add dignity to the persons intrusted with these powers, behold the importance and extent of the *sacerdotal* commission. *Atterbury.*

SA'CHEL. *n. f.* [*sacculus*, Lat.] A small sack or bag.

SACK. *n. f.* [Hebrew; *saxx*; *saxx*, Latin; *sax*, Sax.] It is observable of this word, that it is found in all languages, and it is therefore conceived to be antediluvian.]

1. A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag.

Our *sacks* shall be a mean to sack the city,

And we be lords and rulers over Roan. *Shak. Henry VI.*

Vastus caus'd the authors of that mutiny to be thrust into *sacks*, and in the fight of the fleet cast into the sea. *Knolles.*

2. The measure of three bushels.

3. A woman's loose robe.

To SACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To put in bags.

Now the great work is done, the corn is ground,

The grist is sack'd, and every sack well bound. *Betterton.*

2. [From *sax*, Spanish.] To take by storm; to pillage; to plunder.

Edward Bruce spoiled and burnt all the old English pale inhabitants, and *sack'd* and raised all cities and corporate towns. *Spenser on Ireland.*

I'll make thee stoop and bend thy knee,

Or *sack* this country with a mutiny. *Shakep. Henry VI.*

What armies conquer'd, perish'd with thy sword?

What cities *sack'd*? *Fairfax.*

Who sees these dismal heaps, but would demand

What barbarous invader *sack'd* the land? *Denham.*

The pope himself was ever after unfortunate, Rome being twice taken and *sack'd* in his reign. *South's Sermon.*

The great magazine for all kinds of treasure is the bed of the Tiber: when the Romans lay under the apprehensions of seeing their city *sack'd* by a barbarous enemy, they would take